CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The research entitled A Study on the Use of Structures of Complementation in the TIME Magazine of March 2006 aims to describe how structures of complementation are used in the magazine. Besides, the researcher also would like to show the various kinds of parts of speech and linguistic units which are possible to fill the positions of the two immediate constituents of structures of complementation, that is, verbal elements and complements.

The data analysis shows that 53 verbal elements (39%) are transitive verbs which include 34 simple transitive verbs, 16 verb phrases, and 3 phrasal verbs. Next, 54 verbal elements (40%) are linking verbs. They include 41 *be* forms and 13 non *be* forms. Further, 13 verbal elements (10%) are infinitives, 3 verbal elements (2%) are gerunds, 6 verbal elements (4%) are present participles, and 7 verbal element (5%) are past participles.

While, the researcher also finds that 95 complements (70%) are noun. They are 24 simple nouns, 54 noun phrases, and 17 noun clauses. Furthermore, 21 complements (15%) are adjectives which is divided into 13 simple adjectives and 8 adjective phrases. Next, 8 complements (6%) are infinitives which include 1 simple infinitive and 7 infinitive phrases, 10 complements (7%) are prepositional phrases, and 1 complement (1%) each for complements which are adverb and gerund.

The researcher does not find any complement in structures of complementation found in the magazine which use simple adverb, simple gerund and participle (simple participle and participal phrase).

Next, the linguistic units of the complements are as follows: 38 complements (28 %) are words, 81 complements (69%) are phrases, and 17 complements (12%) are clauses.

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